MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3016.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1788.

To the Honourable the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

A PETITION having been preſented to your honorable body, reſpecting the act of November 27th 1779, which in open violation of the conſtitution of this commonwealth,, and the moſt ſacred principles of juſtice, hath deſtroyed the CHARTER of "the COLLEGE, ACADEMY and CHARITABLE SCHOOL of Philadelphia," and diſſeized its members of their *rights* and *freeholds*; it has been thought neceſſary to accompany the ſaid PETITION with a brief view of the ſubſtance of the many *petitions*, *memorials* and *remonſtrances*, which have been delivered as well by the *deprived truſtees*, as by the *provoſt* of that ſeminary, and of the proceedings of aſſembly had thereon; in order that this houſe may be more ſpeedily enabled to determine concerning the ſaid ACT OF ASSEMBLY, which for more than eight years paſt hath ſtood as a *monument* of *reproach* to the *laws* and *juſtice* of a great commonwealth.

If ever any *civil conſtitutions* among mankind, merited a ſingular applauſe for more than ordinary attention to the perpetual preſervation of *religious* as well as *civil* LIBERTY, that applauſe is juſtly due to the framers of the *old* as well as the *new* conſtitution of Pennſylvania. But, if particular ſocieties of men cannot make proviſion for the education of their own children, and ſuch others as may be freely committed to their care; if the *donations* and *bequeſts* of pious and *charitable* perſons, who approve their deſign, are not to be HELD SACRED; if they can be *deprived*, or robbed, not only of ſuch donations but likewiſe of their *own* private contributions and eſtates; and if the education of their children and all the proviſions which they have made for that great and laudable purpoſe, canbe taken out of their own hands, and given to the STATE, or to a party in the STATE —then all other *religious* or *civil liberty* is but an *empty name!* For the education of our own children, under ſuch regulations and proviſions as the laws and conſtitutions of our country, (unfettered by *ſtate eſtabliſhments*) direct and allow, is certainly the moſt eſſential part of *liberty*; and which no FREEMAN can be deprived of, without ſome forfeiture or ſurrender, to be judged and determined upon according to the laws of the land.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania, directs the legiſlature to *nurſe and encourage* SEMINARIES OF LEARNING, but not to *deſtroy* them; and if they FOUND or ENDOW any *new* SCHOOLS or SEMINARIES, they are expreſsly prohibited, in the 45th ſection of the conſtitution, from violating or even touching the rights or eſtates of any *former* ſeminaries, or foundations, *religious*, *literary* or *charitable!* On the contrary, they are to encourage and protect all ſuch inſtitutions, in the enjoyment of their former rights franchiſes and eſtates.

44th and 45th Sect. of the conſtitution—"A ſchool, or "ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county by the legiſla- "ture, for the convenient inſtruction of youth—laws for "the diſcouragement of vice and immorality, ſhall be "made"—But, in the execution of this great truſt and duty of the legiſlature, it is expreſsly provided and enjoined—

That "*all* RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, *or bodies of men here-* "*tofore* UNITED OR INCORPORATED for *the advancement of* "RELIGION *and* LEARNING, *and other* PIOUS *and* CHARITA- "BLE *purpoſes, ſhall be* ENCOURAGED *and* PROTECTED *in the* "*enjoyment of the* PRIVILEGES, IMMUNITIES *and* ESTATES, "*which they were accuſtomed to enjoy, or could of right have en-* "*joyed, under the* LAWS *and former* CONSTITUTION *of this* "*ſtate.*"

It was apprehended that, in making thoſe proviſions for the inſtruction of youth, ſome party or another in the legiſlature, or perhaps all parties as they might have the aſcendent, would in future ſtrive to engroſs an undue ſhare in the government of thoſe *public* inſtitutions, with a view to perpetuate themſelves in power. In the caſe of the COLLEGE of *Philadelphia*, it had been ſuſpected for ſome time that one party, or rather one or two ambitious men of that party (whoſe names will afterwards appear) although the FUNDS of the *college* were entirely of *private creation*, and thoſe men had never contributed towards them, but had long endeavoured to injure or prevent their growth —I ſay it had been ſuſpected, that if ever theſe men ſhould come into power, they would not heſitate, either wholly to deſtroy thoſe *funds*, or arbitrarily ſeize them (as afterwards happened) to their own uſe.

At a meeting therefore of the clergy of all denominations in the city of Philadelphia, the foregoing clauſe in the conſtitution was drawn up, and, being ſubſcribed by the whole body, was delivered to the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN preſident of the *Convention*, who engaged to have it inſerted, as it now ſtands, in the conſtitution or frame of government. This was intended for the mutual ſecurity of all ſides, in reſpect to their former *literary*, *religious* and *charitable* inſtitutions; depending (although alas! in vain with reſpect to the college of Philadelphia) that the conſtitution of the ſtate (being the SUPREME LAW of the land, and PARAMOUNT to all *legiſlative* and *derived* authority) would be found a barrier too ſtrong for any party to break over!

Before I proceed to give a view of the means made uſe of in this arbitrary and oppreſſive work, it may be proper to ſtate a few things concerning the *foundation* of *colleges* in general.

Colleges being intended, among other purpoſes, to inſtruct, educate and train perſons for the *work of the miniſtry*, have always been conſidered as of a *religious nature*. And in *law*, HE is the FOUNDER of a *college* or *hoſpital*, who firſt erects and endows it, by giving it *lands* and *poſſeſſions*, for the ſupport of his *charity*, and not HE who makes it a *corporation*; and therefore *dotation* is as requiſite as *building* a houſe in order to conſtitute a *founder*; and even before a houſe is built, or a charter of incorporation, if ſomething is given and its political ſtate formed, it is a *college in reputation*; and the declared deſign of the *founder*, and the *orders* and *ſtatutes* which he makes for its future government, are its *abſolute laws*, "the Goodly and worthy will "of the *givers* (*i. e.* the founders) being always to be ob- "ſerved, performed, and religiouſly executed."—Coke 8 Rep.

If the KING (or STATE) and a *common perſon*, give lands and poſſeſſions for founding a college, at one and the ſame time, the king by reaſon of his eminence and high prerogative in law, ſhall be deemed the founder, and alſo becauſe a foundation can be but one entire thing; but if a common perſon founds a college, though but with ſmall poſſeſſions, and the king afterwards endows it with greater revenues, yet the common perſon ſhall be taken to be the founder and not the king"—and therefore, if a ſchool or college be founded by *private perſons*, and the ſtate afterwards endows it with revenues or grants of lands, &c. the ſtate cannot *change*, *alter* or *abridge* any of the *laws*, *rules*, *orders* or *privileges* of the FOUNDERS, but the benefaction of the ſtate muſt be applied and uſed agreeably to thoſe rules, &c. Much leſs then could the ſtate, under colour of ſuch endowment, *diſſeize the founders of their whole franchiſes and eſtates, take theſame into it's own management*, and, diſſolving the *former* body, create a *new* one upon its ruins!

Colleges and other like *corporations* are therefore of two ſorts, one conſtituted for public government, and endowed by the public, not ſubject to any *founder* or *viſitor*, or particular [local] *ſtatutes*, but to the general and common laws of the realm; as by them they have their maintenance and ſupport. But other ſort of corporations, which are conſtituted by *private perſons* and for charities ſpecified in the act of foundation, are called *private corporations*, wholly ſubject to the *rules*, *ſtatutes* and *ordinances* of the FOUNDERS, and the *viſitors* who a they appoint, and to no others. Patronage, viſitation and government ariſe from the FOUNDER'S *Will and Laws*; and the determinations of the *governors* and *viſitors*, or private corporation, of his appointment, are examinable in no other court whatſoever. For ſays Lord Chief Juſtice HOLT, in the caſe of Exeter college, Oxford, on an ejectment for the rectory or provoſt's houſe, where the defendent held under the *founder*'s laws, and the plaintiff brought an action in the king's bench.—"This college is a *private corporation*; the FOUND- "ER having declared the BISHOP *viſitor*, the juſtice of "his proceedings are examinable in no other court." But the other three judges ruling it—"that the king's "bench could examine into and controul the proceedings "of the viſitor, who muſt not be arbitrary," a writ of error was brought in parliament, the judgment reverſed and the law declared to be according to Lord Chief Juſtice Holt; where we may obſerve (as we paſs, the injuſtice of that part of the *act* for ſetting aſide the college charter, which (*ex poſt facto*) directed and authoriſed two juſtices of the peace of the city or county, without any trial by jury, in a ſummary way to eject the PROVOST of *Philadelphia* college from his *houſe* and freehold, by iſſuing a writ of poſſeſſion to the ſheriff of the country, in the ſame manner as they are authoriſed to do by an act of Aſſembly for the ſale of goodsdiſtrained for rent; although the provoſt could only be deprived of his freehold by the vote of at leaſt thirteen of the truſtees choſen according to their *charter*.

The *College* of Philadelphia was a private corporation ſimilar to Exeter College in Oxford; it had its foundation in the year 1749, from propoſals made and publiſhed by that great friend of learning Dr. FRANKLIN, with whom were aſſociated the following gentlemen, James Logan, Thomas Lawrence, William Allen, John Inglis, Tench Francis, William Maſters, Lloyd Zachary, Samuel M'Call, jun. Joſeph Turner, Thomas Leech, William Shippen, Robert Strettel, Philip Syng, Charles Willing, Phineas Bond, Richard Peters, Abraham Taylor, Thomas Bond, Thomas Hopkinſon, William Plumſted, Joſhua Maddox, Thomas White, and William Coleman, twenty-four in the whole; and their chief *funds* were their own *private ſubſcriptions* for a number of years, aided by the voluntary benevolence of many of their fellow citizens. In was firſt ſtiled an academy; and before it had a charter, was governed by certain *fundamental conſtitutions* agreed upon by the gentlemen above named, as a *voluntary ſociety of founders*.

Theſe conſtitutions were not altered by the CHARTERS which were afterwards obtained upon the petitions of *thoſe founders*, but ſtand in their books, and before their *firſt* CHARTER, as *fundamental laws*, the chief of which were the following, viz.

"1. In carrying on this good and pious undertaking, "they ſhall not for any ſervices performed by them as "Truſtees, claim or receive any *reward* or *compenſation*, "and their number ſhall always continue and never ex- "ceed twenty four.

"2. When any truſtee ſhall remove far from the city of "Philadelphia, reſide beyond ſea, or die, the remaining "truſtees, with all convenient ſpeed, ſhall elect another "reſiding in or near the city." This part was afterwards explained and inſerted in their charter, ſo as to limit the reſidence of every truſtee to the (then) province, and a diſtance not more than five miles from the city; which ſhews that the ſeminary was a *local* as well as *private foundation*, intended for the particular benefit of their own children and of the city of Philadelphia.

Another conſtitution made at their ſecond meeting, was to explain one of their original conſtitutions, which they found required too great a number of their body to *make a quorum* viz, July 27, 1749——agreed nem. con.

"That a majority of the truſtees met, that majority not "being leſs than *ſeven*, or on a *meeting of ſeven*, if they all "agree, ſhall have power to order and tranſact any buſi- "neſs relating to the academy, and its government, *except* "*the alteration of its conſtitutions*, or *making any contracts where-* "*by the public money may be expended.*

After agreeing upon theſe conſtitutions, and the branches of learning to be taught, the remaining ſtep which they had to take, in order to become REAL FOUNDERS, agreeable to the doctrine above laid down, was to make ſome immediate proviſion, at *their own expence*, and according to their ſeveral abilities, for *eſtabliſhing* FUNDS, which might be increaſed afterwards by the bounty of thoſe who might be inclined to favor their deſign. Wherefore, the day after ſettling the foregoing and other neceſſary conſtitutions, for the order and government of the ſeminary, namely November 14, 1749 (juſt thirty years before the fatal November 1779, which diſſeized them and their children and ſucceſſors, of all their rights) they ſubſcribed among themſelves above TWO THOUSAND *pounds*, to be raiſed in *five yearly* payments; declaring it to be for the following noble purpoſes, viz. "To ena- "ble themſelves and ſucceſſors to *begin*, promote, continue "and enlarge the uſeful, good and charitable deſign of "the ſeminary; humbly hoping through the favor of Al- "mighty God, and the bounty and patronage of pios "and well diſpoſed perſons, that it might be of great and "laſting benefit to the preſent and future riſing genera- "tions."

This conſtituted their *firſt donation* for a *beginning*, and it was ſigned by the *truſtees only*, as FOUNDERS; after which they proceeded to chuſe their officers, viz. Dr. Franklin, preſident, and William Coleman, Eſquire, treaſurer. In December following they purchaſed the houſe called the *new building* (now ſeized for the univerſity, ſo called) and borrowed *eight hundred pounds*, upon their *own joint bond*, to pay for the ſame, and the ſchools were opened in a private houſe, till this building could be fitted for the reception of their already numerous ſcholars. *Subſcription-papers* were ſoon afterwards opened, and benefactions ſolicited among their fellow citizens and ſtrangers of diſtinction, as occaſion offered.

Their FIRST CHARTER of incorporation was obtained July 13th, 1753; and on the 14th of May, 1755, a full and complete ADDITIONAL CHARTER was obtained, reciting and confirming the former in all its parts, and granting the neceſſary powers for inſtituting a college, or ſeminary of univerſal learning, with the uſual privileges of conferring degrees, &c.

Thoſe CHARTERS ſpeak for themſelves, and contain the moſt authentic proofs that the ſeminary was a *private corporation* "ſet up and maintained by the truſtees, as "FOUNDERS, at their own *private expence*, and by the "*donations* of many well diſpoſed perſons, as well for in- "ſtructing *youth* for REWARD, as *poor children* on CHARI- "TY;" thus declaring the TRUSTEES as FOUNDERS *at large*, to govern themſelves by their own LAWS, amenable or anſwerable to no foreign or other juriſdiction ſo far as their laws were reſtrained by the uſual limitation of not being in any wiſe "repugnant to the laws of the ſtate."

The expence of the ſeminary now encreaſing, by the addition of profeſſors and maſters in the different branches of *collegiate education*, and by the purchaſe of *libraries*, *mathematical inſtruments* and *philoſophical apparatus*, it became at length neceſſary to ſet on foot collections in different parts of the world, to enable the *corporation* to eſtabliſh PERMANENT FUNDS, for proſecuting and compleating their deſign; as they had been left from the beginning to ſtruggle with every difficulty without receiving, or expecting, the leaſt *public* or *legiſlative aſſiſtance*, within their own ſtate, for reaſons unneceſſary now to be given.

It was ſtill as a *private corporation* that they ſolicited and received the benefactions of the pious and well diſpoſed in diſtant countries; and the greateſt addition which they received to their funds was from the COLLECTIONS made in England, under the ſanction of a *national brief*, through the agency of the ſubſcriber, commiſſioned by the corporation for that purpoſe. He likewiſe made a *collection* in *South-Carolina*, and procured another to be made in *Jamaica*, through the agency of Dr. *John Morgan*, at that time a zealous and worthy profeſſor of the college.

The general amount of the monies raiſed from thoſe collections, which were begun in the year 1762, and occaſionally continued till 1773, was as follows, viz.

In Great-Britain about	£. 6970 ſterling value, about - -	£. 10,000 Pennſyl. currency,
In Charleſton, South-Carolina, 1000 guineas, about		£. 1700
Subſcriptions in Jamaica money paid -		£. 3132
Unpaid about		£. 3000
A grant of the manor of *Perkaſſie*, in Bucks county, upwards of 3000 acres From the honorable *Thomas Penn*, beſides many former liberal benefactions, about		£. 4500 Pennſyl. currency.
Sundry liberal collections in Philadelphia, about		£. 5000

So that in a period of about twelve years previous to the revolution, there was certainly collected towards the *funds*, and the neceſſary buildings, repairs, &c. (chiefly by the agency of the ſubſcriber as *provoſt*) conſiderably more than TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS; & atthe ſame time he was inſtrumental in collecting in England for the uſe of the college of New-York, an equal ſum of about £. 6970 Ster. for which he received the thanks of that body as follows, viz.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Ap. 12, 1765.

"Dear Sir,

"I ought to aſk your pardon for omitting ſo long a "duty enjoined me, of returning you the thanks of the "*Governors* of *this college* for the many ſervices you have "done them with regard to the collection in England. "The obligations you have laid them under are various, "and they pray you to accept of their grateful acknow- "ledgements for your good advice and powerful aſſiſtance, "which they are convinced have been attended with the "beſt conſequences. Theſe they will always thankfully "remember, being Rev. Sir, your much obliged and o- "bedient ſervants,

"In name of the board of governors,

"MYLES COOPER, Preſident."

Rev. Dr. Smith, Provoſt of the college of Philadelphia.

On this occaſion I hope to be excuſed, if I add ſome further teſtimonies from ſundry of the greateſt and moſt unexceptionable characters, who aſſiſted and patronized the *collection* in England. They are extracted from originals yet remaining in my poſſeſſion—The firſt is

From the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to the Reverend Dr. Peters.

Lambeth, April 13, 1764.

"Good Mr. Peters,

"Although I have been a long time afflicted with the "gout, both in my hands and feet, ſo that till lately I "have not been able to write ſo much as my name, I can- "not let Dr. Smith go without ſending you a line by "him. Providence hath bleſſed our endeavours here, "for the benefit of his college, much beyond my expec- "tation, and indeed his abilities and diligence have been "the chief inſtruments of ſucceſs—Signed

"*Thomas Cantaur.*"

2. Revd. Dr. *Samuel Chandler* to Rev. Mr. *Peters*.

"Reverend and dear Sir,

"I hope our good friend Dr. SMITH will deliver this "ſafe and in good health into your hand, and that he will "find you entirely recovered in your health. The Doc-

" tor has been indefatigable in his endeavours to serve the Phila-
" delphia college, and greatly successful. He well deserves the
" sincerest thanks of all the *trustees*, of the several *professors* and
" *masters*, all who wish well to the college; and and indeed, in
" general, of all the friends of *knowledge* and *learning*. I cannot
" help, farther re-commending him to the esteem of all our
" common friends in Philadelphia, in that he hath not only ex-
" erted himself with unremitting zeal, in reference to the *col-*
" *lection*, but has shewn an honest and public concern for the fu-
ture peace and prosperity of the college.

" Signed, SAMUEL CHANDLER."

Old Jewry, London,
April 12th, 1764.

[To be continued.]

B O S T O N, March 3.

The hon. Mr. Lowndes, the antifœderal delegate in the legislature of South-Carolina, in the debate, Jan. 17th, on calling a Convention to ratify the proposed constitution, speaking of the 4th section, asks, " In the first place, what reason was there for jealousy in our negroe trade? Why confine it to a limited period, or, rather, why lay any restriction? There is a stroke aimed at the prohibition of our negroe trade by an ungenerous limitation of twenty years, and this under the specious pretext of humanity. For his part, he thought this kind of traffic justifiable on the principles of religion, humanity and justice; for, certainly, to translate a sett of human beings from a bad country to a better was fulfilling every part of those principles. But they do not like our slaves, because they have none themselves, and therefore want to exclude us from this great advantage. But should the southern states allow of this, without the consent of nine states? He went on to observe, that without negroes the state would degenerate into one of the most contemptible in the union, and cited an expression that fell from Gen. Pinckney on a former debate, that while there remained one acre of swamp land in South-Carolina, he should raise his voice against restricting the importation of negroes. Even in granting the importation for twenty years, care had been taken to make us pay for this indulgence, each negroe being liable on importation to pay a duty not exceeding ten dollars per head, and in addition to this were liable to a capitation tax." Mr. Lowndes concluded his remarks, by apologising for going into the merits of this new constitution, when it was to be ultimately decided on by another tribunal, but under standing that he differed in opinion from his constituents, who were determined not to elect any person as a member in the Convention who was opposed to the proposed plan of government, he should not have had an opportunity of expressing those sentiments by which he has actuated---But if this constitution should be sanctioned by the people, it would have his hearty concurrence and support. He was very much originally against a declaration of independency---he opposed the installment law---but when they were received as laws, it became his duty to promote their due observance."

March 5. A gentleman in this town has received a letter from CHARLES LOGIE, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Algiers, dated November 4, 1787, of which the following is the substance:-----After giving an account of his being obliged to confine himself to his own house above a year, on account of the plague, he observes, that notwithstanding the unhappy situation the unhappy American captives are in, by being obliged to mix and work with the natives, of whom upwards of 300 have died of a day, yet only three out of twenty-two have been carried off by that distemper.---He mentions the death of Capt. Coffin, a brother of Capt. Shubael Coffin, after a lingering illness, on the 2d November, and that he had afforded him every assistance in his power, as well as to the captains of ships, and the American people in general there; and this, he says, not merely from the common motives of humanity, but from gratitude, he bearing in mind the many civilities he met with in Boston, from a number of its respectable inhabitants, upwards of 20 years ago. Mr. Logie likewise says, that the cause of humanity would be greatly promoted by a subscription for the relief of the unfortunate American sufferers now in servitude there.

March 8. The General Assembly of the state of Rhode-Island, the 1st inst. passed an act, " *for submitting the consideration of the proposed Federal Constitution to the freemen of that state*"----who are to meet in their respective towns, in town-conventions, on the FOURTH MONDAY of March, (the 24th instant) when, after discussing it, they are to give their assent, or disapprobation of it, by yeas and nays; which are to be sealed up by the Town-Clerk, and forwarded to the General Assembly, at their meeting on the last Monday in March:---Provision was some time since made for the distribution of the Constitution.

We are happy in being able to assure the public, that the above paragraph is authentic---and that the legislatures of ALL the states have now referred the proposed constitution to the consideration of THE PEOPLE; and that the mode adopted in Rhode-Island is, as we are assured, most likely to insure the ratification of the constitution there. When we consider that this system has been readily adopted in SIX STATES---unanimously, or by respectable majorities---and been rejected by none, we have abundant reason to hope, that the time is not far distant, when the citizens of America, represented by one general and permanent government, will rise to that dignity and importance among the nations of the world, as they are entitled to from their native genius---their extent of country---and from their being a free, united and virtuous people.

N E W - Y O R K, *March* 10.

In a letter received last night from Poughkeepsie, mention is made, " That the Assembly, who last year were so pettish and anxious to remove the legislature to a country town, have on Thursday evinced their disapprobation of their present situation, by almost unanimously voting to hold their next session in the city of New-York: being not only convinced of the advantage of large cities for the accommodation of such bodies, but more particularly to have the fuller information on matters respecting commerce, revenue, &c. &c. &c. The use of libraries, and other things, necessary for the purpose of statesmen.

March 13. On the 27th ult. the " representatives of the people called Quakers, in New-England, being met together in capacity of a meeting for sufferings," presented to the General Assembly of Rhode-Island a petition and memorial, signed, in and on their behalf, by Thomas Arnold, clerk of the meeting, relative to the injurious and pernicious effects of their paper currency being a tender at par in payment for just debts, praying for a repeal of that act, and the one which makes void notes and book accounts, if not setteled in two years. On which the following resolves passed the Assembly.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Feb.* 1788.

Resolved, That this petition be and the same is hereby received, and the consideration hereof is referred to the next session of this assembly; and the secretary is directed forthwith to cause copies thereof to be printed, and one delivered to a deputy of each town, to be delivered to the town-clerks of the respective towns, in order that the sense of the freemen at large may be taken upon the same.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 19.

The manufacturing society of this town have at length obtained two complete machines for carding and spinning cotton, one of which cards 40lb of cotton per day, and the other spins 50 threads at a time. We feel infinite pleasure in communicating this agreeable intelligence to the public, and we have no doubt, that by application to the society, private persons or companies will be informed how they may be supplied with them. As they are of the greatest consequence to this country, we beg leave to suggest the propriety of gentlemen in every town in the state joining to procure one of each. Five lads of 15 years of age, and a girl of 12, may tend four spinning and one carding machines, which will card and spin 12coolb. of cotton per annum. We trust these acquisitions will afford immediate employment to our stocking-weavers in Mulberry-ward and Germantown. This valuable branch, in which there are above eighty private looms, has been suspended for want of cotton yarn. The duty on hosiery is considerable, which will exceedingly favor the manufacture. It is necessary, however, that our supply of cotton be encreased. The planters of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, as wheat, tobacco and rice decline in price from the quantity, will, no doubt, apply to raising this raw material. The price of cotton at this time is from 2/8 to 3/ as in quality, by the large quantity.

It is with great pleasure we learn, from a correspondent, that the ingenious Artizan, who constructed THE CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES, though not the original inventor (being only the introducer) is likely to receive A PREMIUM from the Manufacturing Society, besides a generous price for his machines; and that it is highly probable our patriotic legislature will not let his merit pass unrewarded by them. Such liberality must have the happy effect of bringing into Pennsylvania other useful Artizans, Machines and Manufacturing Secrets, which will abundantly repay the little advance of the present moment. On this ground, which supercedes the necessity of manual labour, the manufactures of the United States must succeed. The only doubts which have arisen on the subject heretofore have been from the high price of labor, and the scarcity of hands; but when the work of *fifty persons* can be done by a man, a boy and a machine, and when the expence of *manufacturing* thread can be reduced 90 per cent. we find those doubts most happily dissipated. The ingenuity, versatility and enterprize of America will enable her, we confidently trust, to acquire the various secrets and improvements of the old world.

It is earnestly hoped by one of our correspondents, that the southern states will pay the most *immediate* and the most *unremitted* attention to the cultivation of C O T T O N, to which their soil, their climate, and the nature of their population, are all adapted. He adds a *particular request*, that this little paragraph may be favored with a place in *every* news paper to the southward of Pennsylvania. Without cotton, the newly acquired machines will be of no value; with abundance of that raw material, they may perform wonders.

A correspondent informs, that the Susquehanna canal and the clearing of the Potomack are both likely to succeed within the time limited by the governments of Maryland and Virginia. These are honorable and most beneficial undertakings, and will be a spur to similar improvements in other states.

We hear a great road is about to be laid open from Easton and Bethlehem to the line of New-York, at the carrying place between the Delaware and Susquehanna, and that from the above road another will be carried to the mouth of Tioga; the whole extent of both is computed to be near 150 miles. The effects will be highly important to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Pennsylvania.

The real friends of liberty and good government, says a correspondent, must be convinced, by the late lamentable disorders in Cumberland, that nothing can save this devoted country from all the horrors and miseries of anarchy, but the most unremitting pains on their part to establish the general government. Since the rising of the Fœderal Convention we have had two different Houses of Assembly, one of which ordered a State Convention to be called, and the other provided for the session expences, &c. as ordered by the first; from whence it appears, that our lawful and constitutional legislature have seen no cause to oppose or obstruct the adoption of the fœderal constitution. Our State Convention has also set and formally adopted it under the sacred authority of the people. Our Supreme Council, our constitutional Executive, have, without any obligation so to do, very properly expressed their satisfaction, by congratulating the legislature on the adoption—yet a few of the minority keep up a paper war—and even seem disposed to commence a civil war. It is very certain they will find themselves mistaken in such proceedings, for their conduct in attempting to govern *a real majority* must be considered as *a gross and violent tyranny*, and, whatever they may suppose, *will not be endured*. Their conduct is hostile to *the liberty* of every Pennsylvanian, and to *the independence* of the United States. Can they be weak enough to suppose, that such *violence* will not alarm every man of *reflection and property* in the State Conventions, every *real friend* to the peace, liberty and safety of the union. Yes, we trust it will. We are sure, that many of THE WISE AND GOOD in those respectable assemblies will see, that the adoption of the government is the *only* way to avoid THE RUIN OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The people of Carlisle and its vicinity are the only persons in Pennsylvania who have shewn any public symptoms of disapprobation of the new fœderal constitution. It is a small minority to carry things with so high a hand. We understand no county in the state is so much in arrear for taxes: That is, none have so much avoided to pay *the soldiers* who have *fought* for us, *the ally* who has *assisted* us, and *the public creditor* who has *lent* us money *in the time of need*. Oh gratitude and justice, whither are ye fled!

The appointments of the State Conventions to meet the end of April, in May and in June, leaves a considerable interval before we can obtain additions to the present number; but, if we remember that six states have adopted, that none have yet refused, and that it was too reasonably feared that some might dissent, we shall confidently expect its adoption by nearly the whole number. All, we trust, will finally beincluded in one fold.

Though there is *very little* opposition to the proposed fœderal constitution in South-Carolina, it appears that a principal ground of objection with its opponents *there* is, that it will finally invest the fœderal legislature with a power *to regulate or prevent* the importation of slaves. The Minority of Pennsylvania, who were always friends to the abolition of negro slavery, and the states of Rhode-Island and Massachusetts, who consider slaves as *freed* by coming into their jurisdiction, can never expect to agree with the gentlemen in Carolina, who oppose on such principles.

The anti-fœderal junto in this city and in the counties, observes a correspondent, are using all their endeavours to stir up the people of this state, and to throw us all into confusion. Already we recognize some of the first fruits of their labours, in the rising of the people of Cumberland county to let out of jail the rioters confined there. This junto seem disposed to sacrifice the peace and order of the state, and indeed every other consideration, at the shrine of popularity, to obtain which they prostitute every thing that is valuable to men of any character. Their base attacks upon that great statesman, Dr. Franklin, whom they stile *a public defaulter*, ought to be held in abhorrence by every good man. It is well known that this truly venerable Philosopher would have adjusted his public accounts long since, but for his extreme age. As to his signing the new constitution on account of the *ex post facto* and other clauses in it, which they say cancels all debts due by delinquent states and *public defaulters*, it is most absurd. Would any body suppose that the venerable Franklin would be swayed by such motives? No! He signed it as a cure for all our evils, as a government which would restore this devoted land to its proper station among the nations of the earth.

On Thursday, the 21st ult. died, in the 63d year of his age, the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; L. L. D. and A. A. S. Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*** *BREAD will be delivered by the* Overseers of the Poor, *to the Poor of the City and Liberties, on* THURSDAY, *the 20th instant, at the* Court-House, *at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, agreeable to the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM CARTER, deceased.*

On Wednesday, the 9th of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house, will be sold by public vendue, if not sold before at private sale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same.

Also two convenient three story brick houses, one of them the south-west corner of Fourth and Sassafras or Race-street, which has lately been raised, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the first in Fourth-street, new and nearly finished. The lot on which both houses are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-street 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on said Sassafras-street 49 feet and an half; subject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be sold either separate or together, as may best suit the purchasers. The titles to both the land and houses are indisputable. For terms, at private sale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER. F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public sale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

Philadelphia, March 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the house of William Wilson, situate in the township of Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles from this city, a two story Dwelling House, a large Stone Grist mill 45 by 33 feet, with two pair of stones, one pair burr, and the other in good repair for country work: it is in a good part of the country for grist, and very convenient for purchasing wheat; there is a good stone stable, and about 10 and a half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland; likewise about 70 apple trees of the best grafted fruit: Adjoining lands of William Holgate, George Ritters, Peter Rittenhouse, and others. At the same time and place will be sold, a quantity of farming utensils, and all his houshold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. taken in execution, as the property of William Wilson, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

EXTRACT from an act of Assembly, entituled " An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such of the bills emitted pursuant to resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legislature of this state of June the first, 1780, as shall remain unredeemed on the 31st day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. " Provided nevertheless, That none of the afore-
" said bills shall be redeemed, unless the same be produced to the
" Treasurer of this state on or before the first day of January,
" which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 26th instant, a HORSE and MARE; the horse is a very dark roan or black mixt with a few white hairs, a small star in his forehead, and one white hind foot, carries well, a natural trotter, throws his fore feet out, has a switch tail, and carries it to the left side when moving, about 14 hands 3 inches high, coming 4 years old this grass. The other a dark grey mare, or called by some a grey roan, much clouded or dappled about the head, the toes of her hind hoofs much worn off by knocking against her fore shoes when taken away, carries a good head, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, coming 6 years old this spring, and a spirited creature. Whoever takes up said Horses, and secures the thief or thieves in any gaol, so that they may be brought to justice, and returns the horses, or gives information where they may be found, shall have TEN POUNDS reward for each thief, and THREE POUNDS for each or either of the horses, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN TEN-BROOK.

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, near Sherrerd's Ferry, Feb. 27, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BRADY, late of Heidelberg township, in the county of Berks, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, living in said township, on or before the 15th day of April next, as the subscribers will certainly take the most effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to said estate, if this request is not complied with. All persons who have any demands against said estate may receive payment, by applying to the subscribers.

GEORGE WERHEIM,)
† JACOB KLOP,) Executors.

Salem, New-Jersey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my custody on Wednesday, the sixth instant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is desired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same in five weeks from the date hereof, by

JOHN COPE, Goaler.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XIX.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE example of ancient confederacies, cited in my laſt paper, have not exhauſted the ſource of experimental inſtruction on this ſubject. There are exiſting inſtitutions, founded on a ſimilar principle, which merit paricular conſideration. The firſt which preſents itſelf is the Germanic Body.

In the early ages of Chriſtianity, Germany was occupied by ſeven diſtinct nations, who had no common chief. The Franks, one of the number, having conquered the Gauls, eſtabliſhed the kingdom which has taken its name from them. In the ninth century, Charlemagne, its warlike monarch, carried his victorious arms in every direction; and Germany became a part of his vaſt dominions. On the diſmemberment, which took place under his ſons, this part was erected into a ſeparate and independent empire. Charlemagne and his immediate deſcendants poſſeſſed the reality, as well as the enſigns of dignity, of imperial power. But the principal vaſſals, whoſe fiefs had become hereditary, and who compoſed the national Diets which Charlemagne had not aboliſhed, gradually threw off the yoke, and advanced to ſovereign juriſdiction and independence. The force of imperial ſovereignty was inſufficient to reſtrain ſuch powerful dependents, or to preſerve the unity and tranquility of the empire. The moſt furious private wars, accompanied with every ſpecies of calamity, were carried on between the different Princes and States. The imperial authority, unable to maintain the public order, declined by degrees, till it was almoſt extinct in the anarchy, which agitated the long interval between the death of the laſt Emperor of the Suabian, and the acceſſion of the firſt Emperor of the Auſtrian lines. In the eleventh century, the Emperors enjoyed full ſovereignty: In the fifteenth they had little more than the ſymbols and decorations of power.

Out of this feudal ſyſtem, which has itſelf many of the important features of a confederacy, has grown the fœderal ſyſtem, which conſtitutes the Germanic empire. Its powers are veſted in a Diet repreſenting the component members of the confederacy; in the Emperor, who is the executive magiſtrate, with a negative on the decrees of the Diet; and in the Imperial Chamber and Aulic Council, two judiciary tribunals, having ſupreme juriſdiction in controverſies which concern the empire, or which happen among its members.

The Diet poſſeſſes the general power of legiſlating for the empire---of making war and peace---contracting alliances---aſſeſſing quotas of troops and money---conſtructing fortreſſes---regulating coin---admitting new members, and ſubjecting diſobedient members to the ban of the empire, by which the party is degraded from his ſovereign rights, and his poſſeſſions forfeited. The members of the confederacy are expreſly reſtricted from entering into compacts prejudicial to the empire, from impoſing tolls and duties on their mutual intercourſe, without the conſent of the Emperor and Diet; from altering the value of money; from doing injuſtice to one another; or from affording aſſiſtance or retreat to diſturbers of the public peace. And the ban is denounced againſt ſuch as ſhall violate any of theſe reſtrictions. The members of the Diet, as ſuch, are ſubject in all caſes to be judged by the Emperor and Diet, and in their private capacities, by the Aulic Council and Imperial Chamber.

The prerogatives of the Emperor are numerous. The moſt important of them are, his excluſive right to make propoſitions to the Diet---to negative its reſolutions---to name Ambaſſadors---to confer dignities and titles---to fill vacant electorates---to found univerſities---to grant privileges not injurious to the ſtates of the empire---to receive and apply the public revenues---and generally to watch over the public ſafety. In certain caſes, the electors form a council to him. In quality of Emperor he poſſeſſes no territory within the empire; nor receives any revenue for his ſupport. But his revenue and dominions, in other qualities, conſtitute him one of the moſt powerful Princes in Europe.

From ſuch a parade of conſtitutional powers in the repreſentatives and head of this confederacy, the natural ſuppoſition would be, that it muſt form an exception to the general character which belongs to its kindred ſyſtems. Nothing would be farther from the reality. The fundamental principle, on which it reſts, that the empire is a community of ſovereigns; that the Diet is a repreſentation of ſovereigns; and that the laws are addreſſed to ſovereigns; render the empire a nerveleſs body; incapable of regulating its own members; inſecure againſt external dangers; and agitated with unceaſing fermentations in its own bowels.

The hiſtory of Germany is a hiſtory of wars between the Emperor and the Princes and States; of wars among the Princes and States themſelves; of the licentiouſneſs of the ſtrong, and the oppreſſion of the weak; of foreign intruſions, and foreign intrigues; of requiſitions of men and money, diſregarded, or partially complied with; of attempts to enforce them, altogether abortive, or attended with ſlaughter and deſolation, involving the innocent with the guilty; of general imbecility, confuſion and miſery.

In the ſixteenth century the Emperor, with one part of the empire on his ſide, was ſeen engaged againſt the other Princes and States. In one of the conflicts, the Emperor himſelf was put to flight, and very near being made priſoner by the Elector of Saxony. The late King of Pruſſia was more than once pitted againſt his Imperial Sovereign, and commonly proved an overmatch for him. Controverſies and wars among the members themſelves have been ſo common, that the German annals are crowded with the bloody pages which deſcribe them. Previous to the peace of Weſtphalia, Germany was deſolated by a war of thirty years, in which the Emperor with one half of the empire was on one ſide; and Sweden with the other half on the oppoſite ſide. Peace was at length negociated and dictated by foreign powers; and the articles of it, to which foreign powers are parties, made a fundamental part of the Germanic conſtitution.

If the nation happens, on any emergency, to be more united by the neceſſity of ſelf defence, its ſituation is ſtill deplorable. Military preparations muſt be preceded by ſo many tedious diſcuſſions, ariſing from the jealouſies, pride, ſeparate views, and claſhing pretenſions of ſovereign bodies, that before the Diet can ſettle the arrangements, the enemy are in the field; and before the fœderal troops are ready to take it, are retiring into winter quarters.

The ſmall body of national troops which has been judged neceſſary in time of peace, is defectively kept up, badly paid, infected with local prejudices, and ſupported by irregular and diſproportionate contributions to the treaſury.

The impoſſibility of maintaining order, and diſpenſing juſtice among theſe ſovereign ſubjects, produced the experiment of dividing the empire into nine or ten circles or diſtricts; of giving them an interior organization; and of charging them with the military execution of the laws againſt delinquent and contumacious members. This experiment has only ſerved to demonſtrate more fully the radical vice of the conſtitution. Each circle is the miniature picture of the deformities of this political monſter. They either fail to execute their commiſſions, or they do it with all the devaſtation and carnage of civil war. Sometimes whole circles are defaulters, and then they increaſe the miſchief which they were inſtituted to remedy.

We may form ſome judgement of this ſcheme of military coercion, from a ſample given by Thuanus. In Denawerth, a free and imperial city, of the circle of Suabia, the Abbe de St. Croix enjoyed certain immunities, which had been reſerved to him. In the exerciſe of theſe, on ſome public occaſion, outrages were committed on him by the people of the city. The conſequence was, that the city was put under the ban of the empire; and the Duke of Bavaria, though director of another circle, obtained an appointment to enforce it. He ſoon appeared before the city with a corps of ten thouſand troops, and finding it a fit occaſion, as he had ſecretly intended from the beginning, to revive an antiquated claim, on the pretext that his anceſtors had ſuffered the place to be diſmembered from his territory;* he took poſſeſſion of it in his own name, diſarmed and puniſhed the inhabitants, and re-annexed the city to his dominions.

It may be aſked, perhaps, what has ſo long kept this diſjoined machine from falling entirely to pieces? The anſwer is obvious. The weakneſs of moſt of the members, who are unwilling to expoſe themſelves to the mercy of foreign powers; the weakneſs of moſt of the principal members, compared with the formidable powers all around them; the vaſt weight and influence which the Emperor derives from his ſeparate and hereditary dominions; and the intereſt he feels in preſerving a ſyſtem with which his family pride is connected, and which conſtitutes him the firſt Prince in Europe; theſe cauſes ſupport a feeble and precarious union; whilſt the repellent quality, incident to the nature of ſovereignty, and which time continually ſtrengthens, prevents any reform whatever, founded on a proper conſolidation. Nor is it to be imagined, if this obſtacle could be ſurmounted, that the neighbouring powers would ſuffer a revolution to take place, which would give to the empire the force and preeminence to which it is entitled. Foreign nations have long conſidered themſelves as intereſted in the changes made by events in this conſtitution; and have, on various occaſions, betrayed their policy of perpetuating its anarchy and weakneſs.

If more direct examples were wanting, Poland, as a government over local ſovereigns, might not improperly be taken notice of. Nor could any proof more ſtriking be given of the calamities flowing from ſuch inſtitutions. Equally unfit for ſelf-government, and ſelf-defence, it has long been at the mercy of its powerful neighbours; who have lately had the mercy to diſburden it of one third of its people and territories.

The connection among the Swiſs Cantons ſcarcely amounts to a confederacy: Though it is ſometimes cited as an inſtance of the ſtability of ſuch inſtitutions.

They have no common treaſury---no common troops, even in war---no common coin---no common judiciary, nor any other common mark of ſovereignty.

They are kept together by the peculiarity of their topographical poſition, by their individual weakneſs and inſignificancy; by the fear of powerful neighbours, to one of which they were formerly ſubject; by the few ſources of contention among a people of ſuch ſimple and homogeneous manners; by their joint intereſt in their dependent poſſeſſions; by the mutual aid they ſtand in need of, for ſuppreſſing inſurrections and rebellions; an aid expreſly ſtipulated, and often required and afforded; and by the neceſſity of ſome regular and permanent proviſion for accommodating diſputes among the Cantons. The proviſion is, that the parties at variance ſhall each chooſe four Judges out of the neutral Cantons, who, in caſe of diſagreement, chuſe an umpire. This tribunal, under an oath of impartiality, pronounces definitive ſentence; which all the Cantons are bound to enforce. The competence of this regulation may be eſtimated, by a clauſe in their treaty of 1683 with Victor Amadæus, of Savoy; in which he obliges himſelf to interpoſe as mediator in diſputes between the Cantons, and to employ force, if neceſſary, againſt the contumacious party.

So far as the peculiarity of their caſe will admit of compariſon with that of the United States, it ſerves to confirm the principle intended to be eſtabliſhed. Whatever efficacy the union may have had in ordinary caſes, it appears, that the moment a cauſe of difference ſprang up capable of trying its ſtrength, it failed. The controverſies on the ſubject of religion, which in three inſtances have kindled violent and bloody conteſts, may be ſaid in fact to have ſevered the league. The Proteſtant and Catholic Cantons have ſince had their ſeparate Diets, where all the moſt important concerns are adjuſted, and which have left the General Diet little other buſineſs than to take care of the common bailages.

That ſeparation had another conſequence which merits attention. It produced oppoſite alliances with foreign powers; of Berne, at the head of the Proteſtant aſſociation, with the United Provinces; and of Luzerne, at the head of the Catholic aſſociation, with France.

PUBLIUS.

* *Pfeffel, Nouvel abreg. chronol. de l'hiſt. &c. d'Allemagne, ſays the pretext was to indemnify himſelf for the expence of the expedition.*

Philadelphia, March 18, 1788.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore, the north ſide of Cheſnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molaſſes,
New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in ſmall barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of beſt Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Beſt Boſton Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well ſeaſoned Mahogany.

They alſo have a commodious Houſe to let, in a good ſtand for boarders or buſineſs. 4 w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joſeph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, which affords a fall of water ſufficient for a mill; there are on the premiſes a frame houſe, barn and cart-houſe, a new brick kitchen two ſtories high, with a good ſpring-houſe adjoining, and ſeveral other out-buildings; the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in ſeveral of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, a large garden, with a variety of trees and flowers, and the land has been manured with lime. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and being ſo near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous ſituation for attending the market. One third of the purchaſe-money being paid down, reaſonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fiſher, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

A SMALL place where JOHN CROZER now dwells, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, Cheſter county, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, on the road from Darby to Providence and from Cheſter to Haverford, the lot contains 10 acres, with a frame dwelling-houſe, with three fire-places and cellar under part of it, with a good frame barn and ſtable, weather-boarded with cedar, a large ſhop, part of it is converted to a ſmall tenement, a well of good water in the kitchen, and a ſpring of good water on the premiſes, a good bearing orchard thereon, well ſituate for a country ſtore, or a tradeſman; the ſale to begin at one o'clock on the 31ſt day of March, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

March 15, 1788. BENJAMIN THOMAS.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1788.

ON Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, will be ſold, the Shallop Hannah, with her ſails, rigging, &c. as ſhe now lies near the bridge, at the cauſeway going to Kenſington; attached as the property of Whitton Cripps. Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a Shallop called the Summer-Let, as ſhe now lies at Mr. Levy Hollingſworth's wharff, with all her appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Lewden and Benjamin Worral, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, March 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, Innkeeper in Potts-town, a tract of Land, containing 340 acres, with the Manſion Houſe, Forge, Grift-mill and Saw-mill, and a number of out-houſes. One other tract, containing 234 acres, whereon are ſome improvements. One other tract of 120 acres, moſtly woodland. And one other tract of 12 acres. All ſituate, lying and being in Douglaſs townſhip, adjoining each other, and bounded by lands of Francis Nicholls and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Hockley, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, within two miles of the borough of Cheſter, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and barn, a new ſtone milk-houſe with a granary over it, on a never failing ſpring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of ſeveral hundred bearing trees of different ſorts of fruit, alſo about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the ſaid premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber land and a moſt excellent quarry of freeſtone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elſewhere; late the eſtate of Iſaac Weaver and Sarah his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he has a large quantity of of the choiceſt kinds of fruit trees, that he by 40 years practice and experience could produce; and having a large bearing orchard of all kinds, he has wholly omitted raiſing ſuch kinds as he by experience finds to be long in bearing, and not as beneficial as ſome; and has divers times procured Cyons of the beſt kinds, he by enquiry and ſtrict examination could produce; therefore the public may depend upon being ſupplied with the greateſt quantity and aſſortment the country produces, by applying to RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting will be from the 14th of March until the middle of April, or in the fall, from the middle of October, and ſo long as the weather permits. ¶

Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter county, between the Yellow Springs and the Turk's Head.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, the 7th of this inſt. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jerſey, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horſes and a Waggon, with ſome houſhold goods and ſundries, &c. it is ſuppoſed he is ſteering for Redſtone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother ſettled at Redſtone ſome years paſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 20th of September laſt, a ſervant lad, named JOHN ROBESON, 16 years old, of ſmall ſtature, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, much addicted to drinking, lying and ſtealing. The above reward will be paid on ſecuring him in any goal, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, by ‡ JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1788.

virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at Jacob Comley's ern, near Smithfield, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at one clock in the afternoon, a Plantation, ſituate in Moreland township, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 130 acres, more or leſs, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, adjoining lands of Samuel Boutcher, Timothy Roberts, William Tillyer, and others; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John Boutcher, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, which has been occupied as ſuch for a number of years, ſituate in Birmingham township, Cheſter county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Alſo may be rented with the ſtore, if required, a dwelling-houſe ſufficient for a ſmall family, and a good garden therewith. Any perſon deſirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; doctor of laws, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for the ſaid ſtate, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſquire, juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the twelfth day of February laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at Norriſtown, for the county of Montgomery, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of March next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheaters and conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they, who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Norriſtown, the 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788, and in the twelfth year of American independence. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Red and White Clover, Timothy, Blue Graſs and Lucern SEEDS:

Allom, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, and divers other DYE STUFFS;
Chocolate by the box or leſs quantity,
A few kegs of freſh Raiſins,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Spices--And divers other Groceries, as uſual,

FOR SALE, BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Third Month 7th, 1788. ‡

March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or tract of Land, lying in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, known by the ſign of the Millſtone on Haverford road, containing between 80 and 90 acres, about 20 of which is wood-land and ſome meadow; there is on ſaid premiſes a good Log houſe, with two fire-places, a good bearing orchard, and two excellent ſprings near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 22d inſtant,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Buckingham township, Bucks county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the city to Eaſton, Durham, &c. and on the road leading from Newtown to the Great Swamp, Bethlehem, &c. there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and 4 on the ſecond, a good ſtone kitchen adjoining, with a well of good water at the door and a pump in the ſame, a good ſtone barn and other buildings convenient for public buſineſs, it having been long accuſtomed as a tavern, likewiſe a ſufficiency of meadow, orchard and woodland. The ſale to begin at 1 o'clock, when attendance will be given and the terms made known, by

March 7, 1788. † ZENAS FELL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1788.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's meadow, in Moyamenſing township, on or about the 13th of February laſt, a bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, below Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

¶ BENJAMIN HUGHS.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, March 4, 1788.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Flowertown, an apprentice boy, named MICHAEL URVILER, a hatter by trade, this country born, ſpeaks Dutch and Engliſh, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, browniſh hair and complexion, thin face; had on when he went away, an old felt hat and an old brown ſailor jacket, an aſh-coloured coating ſhort under jacket, double breaſted, with white metal buttons on it and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of half-thick woollen ſtockings, blue and white mixt, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, with pewter buckles in them, he took with him two ſhirts. I forwarn any hatters, or any other perſons to harbour or to keep him the ſaid apprentice; whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY HENRITZY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford township, Glouceſter county, a negroe girl, named VIOLET, about 16 years of age; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped lincey ſhort gown and petticoat of the ſame, a led coloured bear-ſkin cloth cloak, a good ſattin bonnet new done up, and a pair of neats leather ſhoes. Has a remarkable long foot, the mark of a burn on one of her jaws, a mark on one wriſt, and is very near ſighted. She has been gone about 4 months. Any perſon that will take up ſaid negroe, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ISAAC FISH.

TO BE SOLD,

By Thomas Harper,

At his houſe, near the New Market, in Second-ſtreet,

COPPER in ſheets and bottoms, refined borax, pig braſs, ſeven-eighths Iriſh linen, London ſhalloons, callimancoes, crown glaſs eight by ten, pillows, jeans, jeanets, Indian jeans, corduroys, ten-penny and twenty-penny nails, ten-penny and twelve-penny brads, ſail duck, a large IRON CHEST: Alſo a NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age, regiſtered according to law, he is uſed to wait on gentlemen, and at table. §

TO BE RENTED,

A NEW two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, a good ſtable and kitchen, a garden, and an excellent well of water, pleaſantly ſituated in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, ſuitable for a ſtore and keeping boarders. Alſo to be rented with or without the ſaid houſe, about 16 acres of good plough land, with an orchard and about 10 acres of meadow, all conveniently ſituated to the ſaid houſe. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

March 5, 1788. † JAMES BLACK.

Cheſter, March 6, 1788.

TO BE LET,

A VALUABLE Merchant-mill and Plantation, ſituated upon the navigable waters of Ridley creek, in Cheſter county, about one mile and an half diſtant from the town of Cheſter and 15 from the city of Philadelphia, the mill is furniſhed with two pair of ſtones, (one pair of which are burrs) and is well adapted for both merchant and country work, the creek being navigable from the Delaware, for veſſels capable of carrying 900 buſhels of wheat, to the mill door, where it can be taken into the mill with the greateſt facility. The Plantation contains about 60 acres, with a due proportion of meadow well watered, a good bearing orchard, all in good order, there are on the premiſes, a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, with every other neceſſary building, a dwelling-houſe and ſhop for a cooper; poſſeſſion will be given about the firſt of April next. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. † RICHARD H. MORRIS.

RUN away, on the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wright's-town township, Bucks county, a certain JOSEPH GOLD, between 14 and 15 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a ragged coat, hunting ſhirt, and blue cloth trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of TWO DOLLARS. ‡ THOMAS ATKINSON.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Eſtates in Bucks county, in Pennſylvania;

1ſt. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Manſion-houſe, and other meſſuages, barns, coach-houſes, ſtables and ſpring-houſe, with a good griſt-mill, on a never failing ſtream, and a ſeat on another ſtream, with a fall of water, on which a capital griſt-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats; being within ſix miles of the borough of Briſtol, and city of Burlington, two ſea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkable fine ſprings, riſing in high land, from which at a ſmall expence, near 100 acres of the beſt watered meadow may be made; ſeveral hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the beſt timber. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaſer next ſpring; the manſion-houſe, kitchen and out offices, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the proſpect is delightful, and capable of the firſt improvement in elegance and taſte, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The ſouthern boundary is on Neſhaminy creek, in which are plenty of fiſh of various ſorts, for the angle or net, alſo wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when ſome expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing ſentiment, that the moſt elegant and commodious place for the Fœderal city will be about 10 miles to the north eaſt of it; and the great road from Boſton and New-York to the capital cities in the ſouthern ſtates, go near, if not through it. There are ſeveral fine quarries of building and paving ſtones on ſaid eſtate, and on the ſurface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real eſtate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; deceaſed, and deviſed by his laſt will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nichleſon and Grace Galloway. This eſtate to be ſold in fee-ſimple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the ſouth ſide of Neſhaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 acres and 62 perches, the ancient ſeat of Joſeph Growdon, Eſq; formerly Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, ſucceeded by his ſon Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant Judges of the ſupreme court, on which are erected an elegant manſion houſe, built by the latter, in the modern ſtile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to anſwer, equal to moſt in the ſtate; two good barns, ſtables and many other uſeful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the beſt fruit trees. The manſion houſe and eſtate have beautiful and extenſive proſpects, fine avenues, ſeveral of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and uſe. On it is erected at a deſirable diſtance, a good farm houſe, with barns, ſtables, good orchards, gardens, &c. ſuitable for an overſeer to live at, or to let with part of the eſtate, the whole of which conſiſts of good arable, meadow and paſture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neſhaminy creek are excellent quarries of ſtone, which may in time be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fiſhing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the eſtate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 ¾ acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This eſtate is ſubject to a leaſe for the life of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee ſimple.

3d. BELMONT, on the weſt of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, conſiſting of excellent arable and paſture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houſes and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevoſe and the aforeſaid creek, and is well watered with ſprings, and ſmall ſtreams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in huſbandry. For quarries of ſtone, fiſhing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This eſtate to be ſold in fee ſimple.

4th. RICHLEU, adjoining the above on the ſouth-weſt, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the beſt timber land, conſiſting of black, white and Spaniſh oak, hickory and cheſnut, the other half good arable and paſture land, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing ſtreams running through the ſame. There are on the premiſes a large and commodious farm houſe, barns, ſtables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The ſoil of this tract is ſtrong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the ſouth to the township of Biberry, an old thick ſettlement, where timber and fuel are ſcarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This eſtate to be ſold in fee ſimple.

5th. KING's PLACE, conſiſting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neſhaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a ſmall expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a conſiderable ſtream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well ſupplied by ſprings on each ſide, never known to fail, with fall and ſeat ſufficient for the building and carrying on a griſt-mill to great advantage, it being in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and no mill within ſeveral miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houſes, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This eſtate to be ſold in fee-ſimple.

6th. Thoſe well known capital eſtates in the township of Durham, viz. The manſion-houſe, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houſes and ſtamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a ſufficient quantity of lime ſtone to manure it, and the meadow rich in ſoil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennſylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a conſiderable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the beſt quality, remarkably cloſe and tough, and allowed to be ſo by the firſt iron maſters in England and America, and the quantity ſuppoſed by many good judges to be inexhauſtible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the firſt abounding with lime ſtone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageouſly watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill ſeat. This tract is accommodated with a two ſtory houſe, and other buildings ſuitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital ſeat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its ſource. On this lot there is an old accuſtomed ferry, to and from the Jerſies, a little below Muſconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limeſtone, and has a conſiderable quantity of timber and underwood, a two ſtory houſe, and other buildings, uſeful for a farm: At the Ferry-houſe, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts. No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demiſe of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; is what is now offered for ſale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland township, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Mathias Zeigenfus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next deſcribed tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, paſture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be ſold in fee ſimple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the ſame quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two ſtreams of water through it. To be ſold in fee ſimple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq; of the ſaid city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, ſituate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on ſaid tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a large ſtone-barn, with convenient ſtabling for horſes and cattle. Alſo a griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, capable of a great deal of buſineſs, as Perkioming creek (the ſtream by which it is turned) is ſufficient to grind in the drieſt ſeaſons; is well ſituated for country-griſt, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at moſt times, be readily commanded. If not then ſold, it will be to let. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale, or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

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